



The Farmer Receives More Than Five Thousand Dollars a Minute From Swift & Company

This amount is paid to the farmer for live stock, by Swift & Company alone, during the trading hours of every business day.

All this money is paid to the farmer through the open market in competition with large and small packers, shippers, speculators and dealers.

The farmer, feeder, or shipper receives every cent of this money (\$300,000 an hour, nearly \$2,000,000 a day, \$11,500,000 a week) in cash, on the spot, as soon as the stock he has just sold is weighed up.

Some of the money paid to the farmer during a single day comes back to the company in a month from sale of products; much does not come back for sixty or ninety days or more. But the next day Swift & Company, to meet the demands made by its customers, must pay out another \$2,000,000 or so, and at the present high price levels keeps over \$250,000,000 continuously tied up in goods on the way to market and in bills owed to the company.

This gives an idea of the volume of the Swift & Company business and the requirements of financing it. Only by doing a large business can this company turn live stock into meat and by-products at the lowest possible cost, prevent waste, operate refrigerator cars, distribute to retailers in all parts of the country—and be recompensed with a profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to have any noticeable effect on the price of meat or live stock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Lending a Hand.

"Don't you want to lend a hand to our soldier boys on the other side?" asked the orator at the woman's meeting.

"Lend a hand?" piped up one of the sweet young things. "Why, I gave my hand to one before he went over!"

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking a gentle laxative at least once a week, such as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Its Complexion.

"Her face is her fortune." "Is she trying a skin game?"—Baltimore American.

Girls think it unlucky to lose the chance of getting an opal.



Kill Dandruff With Cuticura

All druggists: Soap & Ointment 25 and 50 Cents. Sample sent free of "Cuticura," Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

It might be well to remember that fast men are usually slow pay.

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Silence is a great peacemaker.

WHAT CAN WE + DO?

The week of December 16 to December 23 is roll call week for the American Red Cross. This is a Christmas call to the citizens of this country to enlist in the Army of Service. The need for service is not abated by the ending of the war—the need for service will not be ended for a long time. At home and far abroad the Red Cross must continue the work of relieving the suffering that follows in the wake of the war. Refugees and orphans are still to be clothed and fed and housed. The antituberculosis campaign must be kept up and the families of soldiers helped. Only a part of the work of the Red Cross ends with the cessation of hostilities.

The Christmas roll call has for its object more than anything else the enrollment of all adults as members of the Red Cross and the appeal is for \$1 memberships. The canvass will be mainly for this. The Red Cross makes its appeal to all, without regard to creed, race, sect, faction or class; it is one organization for universal service based on sympathy and humanity. Of course everybody that is anybody wants to belong to it.

The Good-Will Box. Home after home is establishing its good-will box for the benefit of people less fortunate than its own members. In the end it develops that the household is benefited in turn and a demonstration that it is more blessed to give than receive is brought about in the most practical way. Into the good-will box go all the used or unused articles that are not needed in the household, but might be used by some one else. Clothing, shoes, books, magazines, pictures, house furnishings, china and glassware, which have served for a time, but have been replaced without being worn out, these are all assembled in the good-will box to be redistributed where they can do

some good. Things of this kind simply clutter up the average storeroom space in the average home, accumulate dust, and are in the way generally when they might be useful elsewhere. It would be a fine idea for every community if the contents of good-will boxes could be collected in one place either for sale or distribution, and disposed of once or twice a year.

The money that has been salvaged from useless old silver and gold trinkets ought to inspire everyone who possesses battered and uninteresting things made of the precious metals to convert them into bullion. Since the war, women have unearthed all sorts of old gold and silver ornaments, jewelry and flat wear, some of it atrociously ugly, and turned it in for melting up. With the gold and silver procured they buy War Savings stamps. But even if they do not care to invest it is worth while to turn useless junk into money which can be put to work and thereby made useful.

Watteau Plait in Winter Frocks.

For dinner frocks black is much used, sleeves are short and the watteau plait is favored. In a black mousseline de sole gown embodying these details the corsage consists of a broad draped cerise velvet girde that narrows at the back and holds down the watteau plait with a large bow. Also for dinner frocks embossed velvet is much used. Waists are long, sleeves are short and draped effects predominate. Dinner frocks are often of charmeuse with the selvege serving as a hem. A well-designed evening gown is of black charmeuse with a two-tiered tulle tunic heavily embroidered in pearl and jet chrysanthemums and edged with arrow feather trimming. A broad silver girde slips under the tulle in back and ends in a discreetly veiled bow.

EVERY WOMAN LOVES FURS



Whether it is because they are becoming or because an atmosphere of luxury, and sometimes a suggestion of splendor belongs to them, or that they are so comfortable—every woman loves furs. They may be excused for extravagances in this direction; there are so many reasons why furs are a better investment than any other sort of apparel. Furriers have presented a greater variety in scarf and muff sets and in fur garments of all kinds than is usual in one season and this has made one more reason why furs are everywhere. Their vogue is universal.

Beginning with the short muffler collar and ending with the long coat, one may buy wraps of any size between with muffs to match. The scarfs or capes and muffs classed as separate furs and sets, are made in all varieties of skins. Then there are the short coats (their name is legion) and finally the long capes and coats that almost cover the figure.

The separate furs—scarfs or small capes with muffs to match—lead in popularity. Recently hats trimmed with the same fur or partly made of it, have added a chic, harmonious detail to the midwinter toilette for the street, but a scarf or cape looks well with any sort of millinery. The handsome mink scarf and muff shown in the picture are designed for matronly wearers and are good example of new but staple styles that will outlast many seasons. Tails as a finish for scarf ends have been reinstated, but the flat fur-covered button is a novelty in ornaments. There is a narrow frill of satin along the center of the scarf to protect the lining when the scarf is brought close up about the

throat. The mink muff is finished at the ends with plaited puffs of satin and hangers of satin allow it to be worn suspended from the arm. Hudson seal, mink, mole, squirrel, kolinsky, are the short-haired furs liked best for sets with marten, skunk, fox and sable the choicest in long-haired pelts.

Julia Bonnelly

Perspiration Stains.

Perspiration stains can be boiled out of white material, but in colored material they usually mean that the perspiration has spoiled the color. In that case, about the only thing to do is to bleach the garment white by boiling it in a solution of washing soda—about a cupful of soda to a boiler half full of water. It is, of course, disappointing to find oneself in possession of a plain white frock or blouse instead of one of dainty blue or pink; but surely the snowy-white is more attractive to all eyes than a streaked, yellow-stained color.

Amber Instead of Pink.

Flesh-pink chiffon and georgette blouses are being worn so universally now that women of exclusive taste have turned to another tint, and that tint seems to be amber—not yellow, and not tan, but the indescribable golden shade produced by sunlight shining through clear amber. A simple tucked ballet blouse becomes, touched by the magic wand of amber, an exclusive model worth several dollars. Amber chiffon blouses cost still more, and amber organdie trimmed with flet lace is exceedingly distinguished in price.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

MORE CENTRAL BODIES OF FARMERS URGED.



Members of a County Farm Bureau Discussing Seed Corn With the County Agent.

PLAN FOR MORE CENTRAL BODIES

One of Country's Needs, Says Secretary of Agriculture in Recent Statement.

STRENGTHEN FARM BUREAUS

War Proved Power of Organizations That Plan Farm Work in Communities—More Than a Million Members Enrolled.

One of the points of strength in America's agricultural organization has been found during the war to be central organizations of farmers to plan and develop the best methods of farming for their region. That these organizations are to be of even greater usefulness in the era of peace is indicated in a recent statement addressed by the secretary of agriculture to the farmers and agricultural forces of the United States.

As one thing that seems clear, the secretary noted the need of perfecting the organization of agricultural agencies for the purpose of intelligently executing such a program as may seem wise.

"We should not only have the best possible organization and co-operation of the department of agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the state departments of agriculture and farmers' associations," said the secretary, "but we should especially strengthen the local farm bureaus and other organizations which support so effectively the extension forces and assist them in their activities. The perfecting of this organization is highly desirable, not only during the continuance of the present abnormal conditions, but also for the future. The local, as well as the state and federal agencies, are of supreme importance to the nation in all its activities designed to make rural life more profitable, healthful and attractive, and, therefore, to secure adequate economic production, efficient distribution and necessary conservation."

Supporting County Agent Work.

The county organizations, known as county councils, county bureaus of agriculture, or farm bureaus, often employ a county and a home demonstration agent and aid them in their work. They usually are composed of farmers and others in the county interested in agriculture.

At present there are more than 1,000,000 farmers who are members of organizations assisting the county agent in his work.

In the South.

In the South special emphasis is laid upon community organizations of farmers. These are increasing rapidly and involve the work among men, women and children. The tendency and general policy of the work in most of the Southern states is gradually to form central county organizations, composed of representatives of the community organizations, to deal, in co-operation with the county agents, with such problems as are county-wide in their nature.

Farm Bureaus in the North.

In the Northern and Western states the county organization is usually known as a farm bureau. The farm bureau is a nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nonsecretary organization representing the whole farming population of a county, men and women alike, and acting as a clearing house for every other association interested in work with rural people. Its primary purposes are:

- (1) To bring to the agent the counsel and advice of the best farmers in the county as to what ought to be done and how to do it.
- (2) To provide an organization for easily and quickly reaching every community in the county with information of value to that community or to the county as a whole.
- (3) To provide a plan for organ-

ized self-help, enlisting the co-operation of all farmers interested in carrying out a county agricultural program of work.

Membership is open to all residents of the county directly interested in agriculture, men and women alike. A small membership fee (usually \$1) is charged.

While the original conception of the farm bureau was as an aid to county-agent work, it was quickly realized that it has a broader field, and now it is coming to be recognized as the official agricultural body interested in promoting all that pertains to a better and more prosperous rural life.

How to Organize.

Farmers interested in organizing county central bodies to work for better agriculture may obtain plans and other information from their state extension director at the state agricultural college, or from the states relations service, United States department of agriculture.

Finding Good Ground Water.

Good ground water is the ideal supply for farms, according to Farmers' Bulletin 941, "Water Systems for Farm Homes," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Any farmer about to put down a deep or expensive well, and who is uncertain of the depth and the quantity or quality of the water likely to be encountered, should describe fully the location and conditions of his project to national or state geological authorities and ask for advice. Times without number, wells have been sunk to great depths in the belief that eventually a plentiful supply would be reached, only to find that water was not there, or that it was unfit for use, or that a mere hole or sump had been created which served but to drain water from relatively near the surface. There is no short cut and no better guide in this matter than information as to the kind, thickness, porosity, and dip of the strata of the region and of the results obtained in neighboring wells, study of the land slopes and character of the vegetation, and examination for evidences of seeps and springs.

Regarding the use of a forked willow, hazel, or peach stick for locating underground water, it can be said safely the method is without merit, although so-called forked-stick artists from their experience and observation of surface conditions usually are better able to judge of the probabilities of ground water than is the average person not thus trained. So also, there is little to recommend certain patented automatic water finders which are based upon the possible, but largely conjectural, proposition that electrical exchanges between the earth and atmosphere are stronger in the vicinity of subterranean waters.

HOW TO TRANSFER BEES

The keeping of bees in box-hives or log "gums" is unprofitable. The care that bees need in order to gather a fair crop of honey can be given only if the beekeeper is able to examine the bees and to move the combs as needed.

Probably one-third of all the bees in the United States are in hives without movable combs, and to assist the owners of such colonies to get them in proper hives the United States department of agriculture has prepared Farmers' Bulletin 961, "Transferring Bees to Modern Hives." Various methods are given, some of which will be possible to any beekeeper, so that there is no reason for delay in making the bees productive.

Unless the bees are properly managed after transfer there is little advantage in movable-frame hives. This requires a study of beekeeping as well as promptness and care. Directions for handling bees are given in other publications of the department.

Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. A. COOK
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Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRES FREE